NOT TO BE PUBLISHED IN OFFICIAL REPORTS

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IN THE COURT OF APPEAL FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA FIRST APPELLATE DISTRICT

DIVISION FOUR

THE PEOPLE,

Plaintiff and Respondent,

V.

ERIC NATHANIEL GLEBOW,

Defendant and Appellant.

A100015 (Napa County Super. Ct. Nos. CR107236 & CR101565)

Eric N. Glebow appeals from a judgment of conviction entered upon a plea of nolo contendere and the revocation of his probation. Appellant's court-appointed counsel has briefed no issues and asks this court to review the record pursuant to *People* v. *Wende* (1979) 25 Cal.3d 436.

In Napa County Superior Court case number CR101565 on July 28, 2000, the court granted appellant three years' probation for robbery (Pen. Code, § 211).¹

On December 13, 2001, the prosecution filed a new information (Napa County Super. Ct. Case No. CR107236) charging appellant with petty theft with a prior conviction for theft (§§ 666, 484) and further alleging that appellant suffered a prior strike (§ 1170.12).

¹ All statutory references are to the Penal Code.

In a negotiated disposition for both matters, appellant pleaded guilty to the new allegation of petty theft with a prior conviction for theft (§§ 666, 484), admitted having suffered a strike (§ 1170.12) and admitted he violated the probation granted him for his previous conviction for robbery (§ 211). Appellant entered his pleas with the understanding that the court would sentence him to a maximum of four years in state prison.

The court selected petty theft with a prior conviction for theft (§§ 666, 484) as the principal term and sentenced appellant to the mitigated term of 16 months in state prison. The court then doubled the term because of appellant's admitted strike (§ 1170.12). The court also imposed the mitigated term of two years for robbery (§ 211) and ordered this sentence to be served concurrently. Thus, the aggregate term totaled 32 months in state prison. The court ordered appellant to pay a \$200 restitution fine and granted him one day of presentence credit toward his conviction for petty theft with a prior conviction for theft (§§ 666, 484) and 302 days' presentence toward his conviction for robbery (§ 211).

Before appellant entered his pleas, the court advised him of the constitutional rights he would be waiving and the direct consequences of his plea. Appellant expressly waived his constitutional rights and knowingly and voluntarily entered his plea and admissions.

Appellant was represented by counsel throughout the proceedings.

There were no sentencing errors.

There are no issues that require further briefing.

The judgment is affirmed.

	Rivera, J.	
We concur:		
Kay, P. J.		
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Sepulveda, J.		